buildings, shall be itself an exhibit, contributing not only to the temporary necessities of the occasion, but to the permanent development and appreciation of architectural art in this country. On the one hand, the exhibition shall tend to supply the lack tinguish the cities of the Old World, and afford constant stimulus to the imagination of travellers; and, on the other, shall allow the architect more unrestrained opportunity for adventurous experiment. Unhampered considerations too preponderatingly commercial, and by the haunting dread of putting himself on record as the author of an experi ment that may for long time bear testimony to its unsuitability, the architect on such an occasion as this can give looser rein to his imagination, work more freely for artistic effect and with a mitigated sense of responsibility let himself go. He is not less seriously in earnest, but in lighter vein, more spontaneous and exuberant; blending gayet with dignity and imaginativeness with selfcontrol. For he is cooperating with his colleagues instead of forcing his individual instrument in the architectural concert; for the time being contributing to and gathering strength for a well-balanced ensemble instead of elaborating a building that is intended to be a formidable rival to every other to the vicinity. Such concerted effort must be a joy to the architects, and is certainly

glory so it has become recognised that in sich of our succeeding exhibitions the beauty shall be developed as far as possible along special 'ines. As the site of the present one adjoins the irregular beauty of Buffalo Park, it was determined by way of contrast to make special feature of the formal, architectonic arrangement of the main vistas of the Expo sition grounds; in reference to the cooperation the Central and Southern Americas the prevailing style of architecture was to be a Renaissance, more particularly its Spanish or Spanish-colonial variety, and as a subsidiary notive a deliberate effort was to be made in the direction of exterior coloring. In commemoration of the great achievement of "harnessing Niagara" and of the marvellous development of electricity it was arranged that the culminating feature of the ensemble should be the electric tower to which everything has been regulated artistically. The scheme is of excellent conception, and if one finds anything to oriticise in the realization, it is not in disparagement of its beauty, which is unquestionable, but in compliment to the grandeur and thoroughness of the intention. uch a scheme demands and will repay most painstaking study

a source of pleasure to the visitor.

As one star differe from another star in

mirably intelligible, haid out with large and commanding simplicity on a main axis that runs from south to north. It is regrettable that the chief artery of transportation does not land the visitor at the south end of this vista: but he who wishes to enter sympathetigrudge the time spent in diverging from the main route and entering by the Lincoln Parkhe can proceed by the rambling paths of the park to the commencement of the Exhibition proper. Or, at least, be will do well to alight from the cars at the Elmwood gate, from which a short walk leads to the beginning of the Arcade. This is a broad with bronze-like standards in between, carrying clusters of lights. At the end of it are the four massive towers or pylone of the Triumphal Bridge, each surmounted by a rearing horse, bearing ofther a standard bearer or a figure of a youth with a lyre: yous, spirited pieces of sculpture by Karl festive and aspiring note of the occasion Between these pylons appears in the distance the electric tower, whose souring shaft and spire gather into a climar the turrets. domes and cupolas of the converging skyline on each side. A first suggestion of the ensemble is here obtained, which at every step forward unfolds itself in further volume mass and elaboration of detail. Lingering upon the northern slope of the bridge. one may gain a very clear realization of the is the Esplanade, a space of imposing amplitude broken only by two band stands, and bordered to one's left and right by curving pergolas, each of which connects with a flanking square, containing a large basin of water ornamented with fountains, statuary and greenery and surrounded by buildings These culminate on the one hand in the high dome of the United States Government domes and cupolas that mount up into a very spirited composition, much indented

but in a general way pyramidal. In front of us, separated from the Esplanade by a circular fountain, rising domelike, with a figure of Abundance at the top, is the Court of Fountains, stretching right away to the electric tower. On either hand a domed building, one octagonal, the other circular, but similar in mass, stands like a ball and socket, firmly establishing the entrance to this important court and very skilfully to revolve into the general trend of movement toward the climax of effect, the statue of Light at the top of the electric tower. For, at this point, one is less conscious of the facades of the buildings which extend down the court on both sides than of the pattern made by the elevated parts against the sky; the cheroux-de-frize of architectural and sculptural form, with which each building, quite independently of the others and yet with a certain consensus of rhythm in its frolic-someness, contributes to the unity of effect. The unity in variety is admirable; vivacity throughout, yet in no particular with disturbance to the prevailing dignity. Beyond the tower, unseen from where we stand, is the plaza, and very charming is the way in which its distant towers and cupolas insinuate themselves into the picture, subdued by atmosphere and through this suggestion of a background giving an enforced sense of bulk and grandeur to the tower itself. The picture is further softened by the fountains, which from where we stand show us a double row of slender spires, like vapory cypresses, or, if the wind is stirring, diffuse themselves in a volume of mist. We may note that the domed buildings at the entrance to the court are connected with the next buildings by a curtain of columns and entablature, within which we shall find courts laid out with trees, curtain of columns and entablature, within which we shall find courts laid out with trees, water and statuary and further down the main cours a an intersecting axis called the Mall, greens ward, poplars and hera . But these are later surprises, unguessed from our present served periodic phenomena there is a primary

if we studied it in detail; meanwhile the tower s reserved, monumental, chaste. Another source of its impressiveness is the fact that its design is rudimentally American. Amid congeries of borrowed and time-worm notives the shaft rears itself up with the type of office building. It is steel-constructed, has its elevator service, and is in principle epitome of the sole distinctive product of American architecture; only, in this case, topped with diminishing tiers of columns and arches, terminating in a cupola that together form a kind of crown upon the structure. Thus partly in fact, still more in way of suggestion, the architect, John Galen Howard, has built upon the rock of actual contemporary conditions and with rare imaginative skill shaped the utilitarian motive into a thing of com-

manding and persuasive beauty. It has the truly upward suggestion; not as if stationed and bearing down with superincumbent growing, drawing its strength up from the earth and alluring skyward alike one's eve and one's imagination; monumental and full of spiritual suggestion. Much has been written in advance about

the "Rainbow City" by scribes who evidently counted their chickens before they were hatched; for color really plays a very small part in the ensemble. Its use has been figul and uncertain: never structural, but in the way of trimming: a result for which, Mr. C. Y. Turner, the director of color, must not be held entirely responsible. Meanwhile one notes how great an opportunity in this direction has been lost, and also how little in another architectural conception. Throughout the long vista there is but scant introduction of verdure. Some strips of grass will be welcome when one reaches them, and there are trimmed shrubs in vases; but greenery does not take its place in the picture. There are no masses of foliage to mitigate the angularity and glare of the buildings or to protect the visitor from the sun which beats down pitilessly all day long. The picture is somewha too exclusively an architectural ensemble.

DEVELOPMENT OF OCEAN STRAMERS.

In 1840 the Cunard steamship Britannia built of wood, propelled by paddle wheels. Her steam pressure was 12 pounds per square inch. She was 207 feet long, about 2,000 tons displacement; her engines developed about 750 horse power, and her coal consumption was about 40 tons per day, or about 5 pounds of coal per indicated horse power per hour, She carried a full spread of sail.

In 1871 the White Star steamer Oceanic (the first of the name) occupied a leading position. She was fron-built, propelled by a single screw and maintained a sea speed of about 143 knote. The steam pressure was 65 pounds per square inch, and her engines were compound. She was 420 feet long, of about 7,200 tons displacement, and her engines developed 3,000 horse power. She burned about 66 tons horse power per hour. She also carried a considerable spread of sail.

appeared propelled by twin screws and without sail power. She is steel built and maintains a sea speed of about 20 knots, with a steam pressure of 180 pounds per square inch and with triple expansion engines. She is about 505 feet long, 16,000 tons displacement, 17,000 horse power. Her coal consumption is about 500 tons daily, or less than 1% pounds per indicated horse power per hour. or less than 1% pounds per indicated noise power per hour.

In 1894 the Cunard steamship Campania began her service. She is 800 feet long, 20,000 tons displacement, 25,000 horse power when going at her full speed of 22 knots, and burns about 500 tons of coal daily. The new Oceanic of the White Star Line is 70 feet long and displaces over 25,000 tons. Her speed is about 22 knots. The Kaiser Wilhhelm der Grosse is twenty-five feet longer than the Campania and has a sea speed of 22% knots. The Deutschland is 860 feet long, 28,000 tons displacement, 33,000 horse power, with a speed of 23 knots.

It is to be noticed that to gain about three knots an hour in speed the displacement to the community.

with a speed of 23 knots.

It is to be noticed that to gain about three knots an hour in speed the displacement of the Teutonic has been increased 50 per cent, and the engine power and coal consumption doubled.

In sixty years, therefore, speed has been increased from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ knots; the time on the voyage has been reduced to about one-third of what it was in 1840; ships nave been trebled in length, about doubled in width, and the displacement has been increased ten-fold. The engine power is forty times greater; the ratio of horse power to the weight driven has been increased fourfold. The coal consumption (measured per horse power per hour) has been reduced to one-third. In 1840 each ton of machinery and boilers produced only two horse power, now each ton develops from six to seven horse power. At the old rate of coal consumption \$0.00 tons (instead of 3.000, would have been required for a voyage across the Atlantic. These data enable one to estimate the chormous development that has occurred in little more than half a century

THE TWELVE MOTIONS OF THE EARTH. Apropos of a recent lecture delivered by M. Camille Flammarian it may not be out of place to enumerate the twelve motions to which the earth is subject.

I It has a movement of rotation about its axis In virtue of this a point at the equator moves 357 metres (1,171 feet) per second. II. It has a movement of translation about the sun of 29 600 metres (18 1-3 miles) per second III. The conical motion of the axis of rota-

tion in 25,785 years produces the precession of the equinoxes IV. The monthly movement of the earth about the centre of gravity of the system of

earth and moon. V. The motion of nutation of the earth's axis has a period of 18% years.

VI. The obliquity of the ecliptic (239 277)

varies at the rate of 47" per century.

THE PERIOD OF THE SOLAR SPOTS In discussing periodic phenomena in which the times of recurrence of a given phase are subject to irregular ties, two hypotheses may be made. The first a that underlying the ob-

ometimes a little coarse, as we should find CRUMBS OF COMFORT FOR ENGLAND. Bobart P. Porter on the Struggle for the Mar

LONDON, June 8 -Much attention has been attracted by Robert P. Porter's speech before the Chamber of Commerce at Chesterfield or the epidemic of industrial pessimism in England. A synopsis of his remarks has already been sent to America by cable. Some additional extracts will be of interest. Among other things he said:

best part of a year in the industrial districts of England, inquiring into the reverse of this proposition-namely, in ascertaining the Britisher led the American in nearly, if not all, the great industries, and how we could most effectually foster our fant manufactures, so their growth would not be impeded, or their fresh life crushed out by the giant industries of the old country. Turning over the pages of some of the many printed reports I made then in relation to your important centres of industrial activity. and comparing them with the present condition, the economic change is emphasized.

"For example, comparisons of British

tistice of 1890 showed British supremacy in all the great staple manufactures: your production of coal was greater-your from factures were receiving a protection per ton equivalent to the present price of steel your textile industries so splendidly organised that even our cotton industry, without a substantial protective tariff, could not have withstood your competition; while in silk woollens and linens we were struggling for a foothold in our own market.

"That we have made great progress h nearly all these industries since then is un-doubtedly true, but that we are prepared to compete with Great Britain or German in the markets of the world at the present time in any of these branches of manufacture. except that of iron and steel, machinery extremely doubtful. A glance at our exports of manufactured products shows this. The fact that our present tariff lew is higher than either the tariff law of 1888 or the McKin-ley law of 1890, which was constructed under the direction of the present President of the can economists or statesmen believe we are yet able to take our industrial position ade

"The United States has hundreds of mfllions of pounds invested in its telephone companies, its electric lighting and street and light railway plants, simply because United States, whereas, in England, govern mental and municipal interferences and trading have soaked out the spirit of enterprise and turned over to the red tape of officialdom stupendous undertakings which, with us, are conducted by the strongest and mos capable of our captains of industry.

"Within the next few years, I am informed by eminent American engineers, the cost of electrical power will be greatly reduced The English manufacturers should be in readiness to take advantage of this and not leave such important industrial movements to the cumbersome machinery of local government. To be sure, you might make a few more millionaires. But please remember that out somebody making money. The money that many of our American millionaires have made is being well distributed for the elevation and education of their fellowcountrymen, while the magnificent public

nation has its own particular function to fill. Because our infinitely better position as to raw material, and our boldness in methods of manufacture, have enabled us to catel up and overtake you in the fron and steel trade one is hardly justified in the deduction that England's industrial usefulness

has ended.
"The commercial relations of England and the United States are so closely interwoven that the prosperity of one means the prosperity of the other. Those who argue the end of English commercial supremacy because the value of our exports or total foreign commerce exceeded that of Great Britain for one year may find their argument upset the first bad harvest. We have many complicated economic problems facing us in the United States as you have here. The magnitude of our undertakings may be impressive, but these proportions are not obtained without corresponding dangers.

"There are murmurings and mutterings that Continental Europe is going to combine in a tariff war against us. I apprehend ittle danger from concerted action for the reason that the principal concerted European nations are so hopelessly involved in tariff conflicts between themselves that a unification of interests against the United States is improbable

"England's long-established economic policy of free trade, while it may have injured home industry, has strengthened her foreign trade and entitles her without question to first consideration abroad. On the other hand, the United States is finding considerable difficulty both at home and abroad in the negotiation of commercial treaties. The home manufacturer who still fears foreign competition hesitates to give up any of his protective tariff for the benefit of his successful neighbor, who, having captured the home market, is seeking the markets of the world; while the tariff nations of Europe demand decided reductions for their products entering the United States. You will see the entering the United States. You will see the difficulty of granting both these demands.
"To give these stupendous industrial operations full play we must soon, as President McKinley has repeatedly pointed out, somewhat modify our economic views of reciprocity treaties. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the American, trained as he has been in the high protection school, will accept this new and totally different position as an exporter of manufactured products with the same case with which he takes up and successfully carries on all new industry."

## SALUTES AT ST. THOMAS. Danish West Indies.

between the United States and Denmark

as to the future of the Danish West Indies has just been told and denied. It came via London from Copenhagen and was promptly squeiched at Washington. It brings into potice a peculiar condition prevailing down in the Caribbean Sea. The story said that be made. The first's that underlying the observed periodic phenomena there is a primary cause going through a perfectly uniform period and that on the effects of this primary cause going through a perfectly uniform period and that, as one writes from a distance, builds itself up anew most readily in the imagination. Another time we may attempt a consideration of the separate buildings, but for this present it is the ensemble that arrests attention, and an analysis of the impression advance thus produced will persist in all subscitude to the isolation and beautiful sobriety of the Electric Tower, so delightfully contrasted with the lightsome medicy of attendant buildings. The latter are sprightly as a group of dryads and fauns, sporting near but at respectful distances from the godiesa, aloof with her chastity. The attendant architecture is, by contrast, given over to "quips and cranks and wanton wiles," if Denmark was not to sell the islands the United States would insist that St. Thomas

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Summer Solution Now has the year come into its giory,
"Tie the high tide of its beauty and bliss Bvery day tells a wonderful story. And promises hours far sweeter than this.

The hum of bees and children's laughter. The song of birds and of rippling streams-How they will echo through all our dreams.

Think not now of the white snows falling. Of shortened days and nights grown chill Summer is Queen and her voice is calling -Listen, and love her, and do her will.

ROOK ELM. Wis. NINETTE M. LOWATER.

From the Baltimore American. Consider now the picnic, and the man who goes there. Likewise the lady picknicker with garlands in her hair. And let us turn our minds upon the way in which they To dodge the festive woodtick and the other things that spoil
The day for them that would enjoy the pure, unfettered fun
Of picking bugs and spilnters from the newly buttered

bun.
Consider first the lady; Lo, she worketh day and night
and cooketh pie, and chicken too, and with the
cook doth fight;
She emptyeth her jelly jars and baketh frested cake,
and yet she voweth to her friends that she hath

She emptyeth her felly jars and baketh frosted care, and yet she voweth to her friends that she hath haught to take.

She spendeth many sheels for a filmey sort of deess, and garbeth all her children in a way that means distress:

She hustleth round upon the morn—the day the pienic's set; and then her husband asketh her:

"Say, ain't you ready yet?"

He also sweareth lustily that it is sure to rain, and then they do the rapid sprint that they may eatch the train.

The man, he luggesth packages upon his lusty arms, and gabbleth on unceasingly about Dame Nature's charms;

She talleth all within his reach about his woodcraft lors, and maketh of himself a large and tallty cort of bors. The lady telleth other dames about her children's aches and how she hopeth they will not each counter any snakes;

And all the other laddes talk away to beat the band, until the wonder of it is how each can undershall the other laddes talk away to beat the band, until the wonder of it is how each can undershall the other laddes talk away to be thus since the wonder all are saying, but it worrych them

stand hings they all are saying, but it worryeth them not, for women always have been thus since times that are forgot. I, when they at lest arrive upon the picnic place, the sun retireth in a cloud and showeth not his

Gr if he shineth once at all he statisth with a gleam that maketh every one of them think he will turn to steam And first, of all the children dear inquire in account "Say: Oh, maw! Please tell us if it isn't time to cat!" To eat."

Yet very soon, the table's spread beneath the bending trees, and all the growd attempts to sit and eat from off its kness;

The wicked boy—he gamboleth with joyful shout and He walketh through the butter plate and etteth on

And maketh much excitement when he climbeth some one's neck; The cunning little chigger goeth walking on the

The cunning little chigger goeth walking on the spine.

And other points of all the folks who are about to dins; And then somebody spintereth that some one is at fault, because the ismonade hash been composed with nasty said!

Oh, hearken to me, now my son, whenever any one Suggesteth going plenicking, you just get up and run, And shun the deadily plenic when it lifteth up its head, unless you'd eat some beetles and some leaves upon your bread.

For it is better that you live in beaneries, and such, than that you let the plenic day hold you within its clutch.

It means haught but sundry bites—about the same, to-wit; you do not do the biting, but you are the one that's but. one that's bit.

hole.

So eat thy pie and sandwiches within thy diningroom, where no outside ingredients can fill the
same with gloom.

The picnic, verily, my child, it is a direful fake, composed of worn-out pickies and a bargain counter Is this not true, just as we have considered it this mora? Yea, verily, it is a fact, as sure as you are born,

From the Pall Mail Gasette. Thou little Child with naked fees that walkest in the noisy street, Whence comes! Thou, and whither guest? Say, if Thou knowest.

By muddy curb and flaring gas. I see Thy tiny foolsteps pass; On sodden face and ragged singer Thy wide eyes linger. Thou may set not by the windows bright. That flaunt their gaudy warse to-night, From gold and gems that show so bravely; Thou turned gravely.

The flower-girl on whose tawdry gown The drops of rain are soaking down, — Beneath her tattered shawi, unbidden. Whites have I hidden.

"And I will enter all unknown Across their dingy threshold stone: Poor, tired, obscure, they shall be blest there." For I will rest there."

A Dream of Luxury.

From the Washington Evening Star. If I had a million dollars I would surely take my case.
I would go where'er I listed and I'd wear whate'er
I'd blease.
I wouldn't wear stiff-bosomed shirts nor collars strong I wouldn't wear and and high, Intended greatly to impress the casual passer-by; I wouldn't wear mp well-made coat nor patent leathe Intended greaty to improve the coat nor patent leather shoes.
I'd change the style of hat that I habitually use;
These stern decrees of custom which so hold me to their power—
If I had a million dollars I'd discard them in an hour. I'd get myself a pair of shoes a long ways off from small.

And if I found some cool ploughed ground, why,
I'd wear none at all.
I'd wear a great big hat of straw with overhanging And look just like the hired man, while a swapping yarns with him.
I'd only have one gallus and I'd wear a gingham And I'd keep away from town, so's no one's feelings

would be hurt.

And I'd make long trips to Nowhere, underneath the rustling trees—
If I had a million dollars I would surely take my case. From the Atlanta Constitution Lil' bit er sunshine. White man on de run; Nigger never min' it; Give him lote er sun!

White man leave de furrow Hunt fer shady place; Nigger des a-dreamin' Wid hot sun in his facei

Watermilyun growin' Bigger still en bigger; Winter fer de white man. Summer fer de nigger!

From the Vassarian. The poet pursues his beautiful theme:
The preacher his golden beatitude;
And I run after a vanishing dream—
The glittering, will-o' the wispish gleam
Of the properly scholarly attitude—
The highly desirable, the very advisable,
The hardly acquirable, properly scholarly attitude

I envy the savage without any clothes.
Who lives in a tropical latitude:
It's little of general culture he knows.
But then he assapes the worrisome woes
Of the properly scholarly stillude—
The uncasingly sighed over, wept over, cried over,
The futilely died over, properly scholarly attitude.

I work and I work till I nearly am dead, And could say what the watchman said—that I could But still, with a sigh and a shake of the head, "You don't understand." It is ruthlessly said, The aye to be sought for, wrought for and fought for, The near to be caught for, properly scholarly attitude

I really am sometimes tempted to say That it's merely a glittering platitude; That people have just failen into the way, When lacking a subject, to tell of the sway of the properly scholarly attitude. he easily preachable, spread eagle speechable, n practice unreachable, properly scholarly attitude.

She wandered where the daisies grew Her lips were red; her eyes were blue. She plucked a dalay from its bed.

"He loves me; he loves me not, He loves me, daisy tell me so,"

She laughed, but one small tear drop bold, "He loves me not" she tossed her head.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will you please print the revised schedule of stamp By the act of June 18, 1890, as amended by the act of March 2, 1901, these stamp taxes will be colected on and after July 1, 1901; Bonds and certificate on each \$100 on transfers of stock; sales on an ex each \$100; contracts and agreements respecting the and securities, depending on public market quota-tions, 2 cents on each \$100 of face value; bills of exchange, 2 cents for each \$100; foreign bills of exfor each \$100; bills of lading and receipts, 1 cent; 2 cents on each \$100; broker's note. 10 cents; con veyance, 25 cents, when consideration is between \$2,500 and \$3,000, and 25 cents for each \$500 in excess of \$8,000; custom house entry, 25 cents to \$1; withdrawal, 50 cents; passage tickets, costing less than 350, 50 cents; for each additional \$50 or fraction, 50 cents: wines, 1 cent a pint; seats and berths in parior cars, 1 cent.

My answer to the riddle recently printed in your solumns is the word "sight," viewed, of course, in all its material, mystical and ethical phases. "My first and last" are sunrise and sunset.

EMMA CARLETON.

Replying to question in THE SUN June 9, who wrote "Did you ever go into an Irishman's shanty?" Thomas J. Framming, a tramp printer, thirty years ago, claimed to be the author. Tom was a frequent sontributor of acceptable verse to country weeklies, and on that account his claim to authorship of Trishman's Shanty" was not disputed by shose who knew him. Flemming halled from Holyeks, Mass.

Negative slip soes not apply to an eagine but to the serew by which the ship is propelled. The serew so called is a blade wound around a shaft, for the purpose of illustration, and one complets turn of the blade about the shaft is called the "pitch"; if the largets of the convolution is 30 feet, then the acrew has 30 feet pitch. The slip of a screw is the loss by verious causes in going a given distance. If the serew has 30 feet pitch and revolves 30 times a minute, the ship should run 1,800 feet, but it does not, by, say 10 per cent; that is charged to positive slip of the screw. Negative slip occurs where the ship goes further than the actual revolutions would carry her in a given time, and it has been stated to have been observed in a few instances, but it is not credited as a fact by conservative sugineers, and would seem to be an impossibility. It is said to have been noted in the case of the steamhip Niagara, and one in que or two other instances, but it is so rare that it must be lade to errors in observation, or to the pitch of the screw being less than it was supposed to be.

EGBERT P. WATSON.

In last Sunday's SUN was an article on T. Brigham Blabop, described as the author of "Shoo Fiy." I am a brother-in-law of Charley White, the old minstral; and from his history of old sones, quote the following: "'Shoo Fly' was written by Rollin Howard, author, actor, minstrel. Some years ago when Howard composed a song and dance he took his production, of which he felt very proud, to Pond & Co., of New York, who returned it with the remark that they did not publish such stuff. Howard went to Boston shortly afterward, where he was to sing in a ministrel company. One night C. A. White, the composer and publisher, heard Howard's song and offered to publish it. This is how 'Shoo Fly' came to see the light, it is soon became popular and over 200,000 copies were sold; out of his profits White established the firm of White, Smith & Co." In the article it is said that Dan Emmet is dead; when did he die?

THENDORS F. GRESH.

We do not know if Emmet is still living.

Spinoss died in 1677; if any monument was erect to him it must have been twenty-four years ago.

1. What are the Mag-llan douds? I have read and been told by a sea captain that there are always two clouds over the Straits. Why don't they blow away or dissolve like other clouds? 2. Who first conceived and promulgated the idea of a future life with its rewards and punishments! Is there any real indisputable foundation for the helief in a life beyond the grave? 3. Is it known who wrote the book of Job or when it was written? 4. Are there any fresh water clams, oysters or other shellfish? 5. What is the meaning of cloture? 6. I was told by a man residing at Nisgara Falls that a cubic mile of water goes over the Falls every week. Do you think the apicount was exaggerated? 7. What has become of William Wirt Sykes and his wife. Olive Logan, old-time lecturer and actress? Also an old-time actress and a very good one. Mas Jean Davenport? The last time I heard of her she was Mrs. Gen. Lander. I believe was residing at Long Branch. Does she still live! 1. The Magellanic clouds are two nebule in the Southern hemisphere, over the Stratts of Magellan has a the moon is over the earth; they have been ing. There is no proof of a life beyond the grave.

a. The author is wholly unknown; the book dates
from the time of Isaiah, probably—780-700 B. Q. fresh-water clama. 5. Cloture is a French word, adopted in England; it means the closing or shutting up of a thing. It is used mostly to mean the closing more than a cubic mile of water goes over the Palls every week. 7. Wirt Sikes died in London in 1863; Olive Logan lives in Washington. Mrs. Lande

Kindly let me know where the ship "Catharine" was wrecked, sailing from Dublin for New York in the year 1857, the month of August. F. C. HENRY. We have no record of this wreck.

In last Sunday's Questions and Answers you say that the word "Klondike" is of Indian origin. I have heard this stated before, but is it correct? I believe it to be of Low German origin, oreased by Frederick Schwatka and his crew of Low German sallors. Fritz Heuter in his "Strontied" calls Jochen Nüssler & Kloenvader, a man who never gets through with his speech, a droller, and surely dike (Low German dick) is not Indian, but good Saaon. I take it that those explorers, campling perhaps for months at the one place and having the incoherent noise of some distant waterfalle ver in their ears came to call it Ricentick is it was spelled in earlier despatches). Other words of German origin in those regions are Wrangel (Prusslan General). Hotzebu Sound (German poet) Zagemut, Herschell and other of which I cannot think at present. Of course, I may be wrong, but any "Low German" will agree with me that Klondike to them is understood as ever-sounding dike.

Tou may be right; but explorers say Klondike to

You may be right; but explorers say Klondike to of local, Alaskan-Indian origin. We do not know that Schwatts had a Low German crew, or that he camped for several months near what is now the

fication of English. S. Part of it, certainly.

For the benefit of the present generation will you tell your readers what the "Moon Hoax was which was perpetrated by THE SUN 70 years ago and who was its author?" W.B.

The "Moon Hoax" was an (imaginative) account made by Sir John Herschel at Cape Town, Africa in 1834. It was written by Richard Adams Locks (1400-1871), and was published in THE SUN of Aug. 25 to 31 inclusive, 1835. R was republished in 1871.

1. A contends that in a case of a challenge to a duel, according to the code the insulted party has the choice of weapons: B contends that the challenged party has the choice of weapons irrespective to the cause of the duel. Which is correct? 2. is there more than one code of the duello, and if so, what are they—i. e., of what nationality? There is a claim by B that there are two codes, Italian and French; if so, wherein do they differ?

1. The insulted party is not always the challenger. A insults or affronts B, who challenges him; A has the choice of weapons. A insults B, who strikes him; then A becomes the challenger, and B has the choice of weapons. A insults B. who strikes him; A strikes back, but retains the right to challenge, while B re tains the right to choose the weapons. 2. The encyclopedias know nothing about the code of the duel There was an Italian code, but it dealt almost wholly French code is the only one existing to-day.

In walking on the sidewalk with a lady is the gen-tleman supposed always to walk next the curb; or is he aupposed always to keep the lady on his right side? What is the accepted custom? W. S. He is supposed to walk next to the curb. The des to be keep between his companion and any rehicles which might endanger or inconvenience her.

Safler - Por information about the schoolship St Mary's apply to the Committee on Nautical School. Board of Education, Fifty-ninth street and Park Avenue, New York.

L. I. C.—Great Britain, France, Spain and other European countries, except Russia, recognized the infederate States as belligerents, and entitled to belligerent rights.

E. H. Jones -There is no law prohibiting the working of mines in Ireland; mines in Ireland are profitably or at a loss.

Two Readers—San Marino is the oldest republic

existing; it is said to date from early in the fourth J. G .- Scientific persons do not consider that the

moon has any influence on the weather. James Brown.-In England, 'an hotel' to used;

E. J. F .- The relocity of electricity is about 186,-

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## HENRY T. COATES & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. A New Writer From The South.

PUBLISHED JUNE 19.

## Summer Hymnal

A Romance of Tennessee. By JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE. Illustrated with half-tones by STANLEY M. ARTHURS, and a photogravure frontispiece by CLARE VICTOR DWIG-

Mr. Moore has much of the quality displayed by James Lane Allen in the earlier work, "A Kentucky Cardinal." The scene of his story is laid in the blue-grass region of Tennessee, and his pages are rich with tender sentiment, shrewd philosophy, poetle feeling and an exquisite humor. Those who have read his charming and pathetic short story, "Ole Mistis," will welcome his first novel, and new readers are sure to be delighted. "Old Wash," the negro character who figures in some of Mr. Moore's short stories, reappears in this book.

"For delicacy and pathos they can hardly be matched. 'Ole Mistia' which perhaps has the widest reputation, is the dearest old horse that ever won a race; and the pathetic ending of little Jack, as Octave Thanet has truly said, 'brought a sob from the heart of the world."-The Saturday Review (referring to Mr. Moore's short stories).

PROGRESS OF THE SETTLEMENTS OF

JEWS IN PALESTINE. Colonies Comprising Sixty Square Miles Al-

ready Established - They Are Said to Be Flourishing - Spread of the Zioniet Sentiments Among the Jows-Puture Projects. There are indications that the Zionist sentiment is spreading among the Jews. The fourth annual convention of American Zionists has just been held in Philadelphia, and the fifth annual congress of the world's Zionists will shortly be held in Europe. Plans for the complete recovery of the Holy Land by the Jews are going steadily forward. Large colonies have already

been established in Palestine, and every

month sees substantial additions to the

Jewish population of Judes. What do these movements indicate? At the last Zionist congress held in London, Prof. R. Gottheil of Columbia University fairly outlined the matter. "It is time," said he "that the nations understood our motives. Our purpose is gradually to colonize Palestine. We political Zionists desire a charter from the Suitan authorizing us to settle in our Holy Land, and we ask the Powers to approve and protect this

charter." The present Zionist movement began four years ago and was started by the publication of "Der Judenstaat" (the Jewish State), by Dr. Theodore Hersi, one of the editors of the Vienna Neus Freis Presse. Dr. Herzi advocated the purchase of Palestine from Turkey, for the purpose of buildng a Jewish State under the sugerainty of the Sultan and the protection of the Powers. He mapped out a system of government, a national bank, a military organization and even suggested a flag—white containing

and even suggested a hag—white containing seven gold stars.

The book created a sensation, and when Dr. Herai called a congress of Zionists to meet at Basic, Switzerland, 400 delegates responded. Dr. Herai's plans were considerably modified. The idea of an independent State was temporarily abandoned as premature and liable to injure the cause. But the visionary scheme had become But the visionary scheme had become an idea, and with his usual pertinacity and perseverance the Jew set about to materialize the dream of Zionism. The materialize the dream of Zlonism. The first essential to ultimate success was money. Accordingly the Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., was formed, with \$10,000,000 capital and head offices in London. There are 2,000,000 shares of \$5 each and about \$1,000,000 has been paid in—not by the rich, but by the poorer classes. In this country 20,000 shares have been taken by almost as many subscribers. The trust was established not merely to furnish transportation for emigrants, but to start factories, build railroads and telegraph lines and to help the colonists to a state of financial

prosperity.

In this country the movement was taken up in 1898, but because of the war with spain little was done. At the first convention there were fifty delegates; at the one just held there were presented 12,000 and the second transfer of the secon members, 148 societies from twenty-eight States and eighty-nine cities, including Manila, where there are forty-five Zionists in the United States Hospital Corps, and Matanzas, Cuba, where eight troopers of the Second Cavalry are interested in the movement.

movement. How far the settlement of Palestine has progressed is best shown by reports of the various settlements. These settlements occupy about sixty square miles in Judea, Galilee and Bashan, as the eastern or Trans-Jordan portion of Palestine is called, or 1 per cent. of its entire area. The oldest settlement is at Mikveh Israel,

near Jaffa, containing 600 acres. This colony is the agricultural centre of the Zionists. An agricultural school with 100 pupils and fully equippd with the best American implements, is located there, Five miles to the south is Rishon Zion, with 2,000 acres and 500 settlers. Their principal occupation is the raising of silk-worms. There are 20,000 mulberry trees, wells, a fine school, a synagogue, a library and a cask manufactory. In the last are made the casks in which the celebrated Carmel wines are shipped. The factory is lighted by electricity generated on the premises, and all the machinery is modern. Each family has a two-story house.

Another five miles to the south is Wadi-el-Hannin (the Dale of Roses), containing 670 colonists. The principal industry is the cultivation of grapes. Adjacent is Rehobath, consisting of 2,500 acres and 250 settlers. Ekron, further inland, contains 1,000 acres. Its 250 colonists raise wheat, fruits, olives and silk worms. Gadrach, to the west, has 900 acres, in which are 2,000 selected burgundy vines. Artuf, at the foot of the Judean Mountains, contains twenty families, while Kastinia, in with 2,000 acres and 500 settlers. with 2,000 acres and 500 settlers. Their principal occupation is the raising of silk-worms. There are 20,000 mulberry trees, wells, a fine school, a synagogue, a library and a cask manufactory. In the last are made the casks in which the celebrated Carmel wines are shipped. The factory is lighted by electricity generated on the premises, and all the machinery is modern. Each family has a two-story house.

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Petakh Tikneh, north of Jaffa, is a more important colony. It has 750 inhabitants, who till 3,500 acres, ralsing oranges, lemons and various flowers (especially roses and geraniums) for essential oils. El Heiderah,

and various flowers (especially roses and geraniums) for essential oils. El Heiderah, north of Tantura, contains 6,000 acres. It is settled by Russian exiles. At the time of their arrival there 70) acres of their

THE ZIONIST COLONIES. to date. The best machinery is installed and electricity plays a prominent part in the mechanical life of the colonies. The great wine cellars at Rishon Zion are an example of this. All the grapes from the neighborhood are taken to the storage cellars, where they remain until modern machinery converts them into luscious burgundy, soft sauternes and delicious sweet wines.

burgundy, soft sauternes and delicious sweet wines.

The colonies are governed by a board elected annually at a general meeting. There are no courts and all grievances are adjusted by the board. Decisions are invariably obeyed, for the board controls the entire water supply and any recalcitrant member of the colony is brought to terms by having his meed of water atoused.

Early this year a colonist was accused of a Early this year a colonist was accused of a grave crime, and as the board did not care to take the responsibility of puntshment on its own shoulders, a meeting of the colonists was called. It was decided unanimously to expel the offender. His farm was purchased by the members of the settlement in which he lived and he was ignominously expelled.

The schools are essentially modern, Mathematics, literature, geography, Arabic and French are taught. Hebrew is spoken but modern words, such as lecomotive.

and French are taught. Hebrew is spoken but modern words, such as locomotive, electricity, &c., have been introduced in Greek form. Another interesting feature of Zionistic life is its mounted militia. Like the Arabs, most of the colonists ride and shoot well. A number of them have been formed into an irregular cavalry corps, mounted on Arabian horses and armed with magazine rifles. They dress in white and make an excellent showing.

with magazine rifles. They dress in white and make an excellent showing.

So much for the life of the colonists themselves. The Zionists are now using their utmost endeavors to obtain from the Sultan a charter guaranteed by the Powers, which will give them the rights of colonization on a large scale. The Sultan has been particularly kind to the Jews in his dominions, for they are racially descended from the same parent stock as the Turks and Arabs. Emperor William has indorsed the project and President McKinley has considered the matter at a special Cabinet meeting.

CANADIANS ARE TRUST MAKING. Paper and Pulp Interests Being Amalgamated

Topowro. Ont. June so.-The tendence toward consolidation in large industrial concerns, which has of late been such a conspicue ous feature in the United States, is extending near future the scattered forces of many leading Canadian industries will be combined upder several powerful companies. Arrangements are now under way for the consolidation of all the paper and pulp interests of the Dominion. It is proposed to organize one powerful concern with a capital of \$25,000,000 which will absorb the thirty paper companies and the forty pulp mills now carrying on

operations in the Dominion. According to charges made by the Canadian Press Association there already exists an understanding or pool between the paper at a high level, and a Government Commission is now inquiring into the matter and lately held sessions in this city, when the come, The organisation of all the paper and pulp in-terests into one powerful concern would, of course, be a different matter, but it would reach the same end. There has been a remarkable development in the Canadian pulp industry in the last few years, but there is now the danger of over-production and one of the principal mills, the Clergue mills, had

just closed down for the season.

The reason given for the present depression in the Canadian trade is that the United States mills have lately been cutting extensively into the European trade of the Canadian exporting mills. The rapid extension of the Canadian pulp industry is shown by the fact that pulp factories were not even mentioned in the Canadian census of 1871. In 1881 there were five factories with an invested capital of \$92,000; in 1891 the number of factories had increased to twenty-four and the capital in-

north of Tantura, contains 6,000 acres. It is settled by Russian exiles. At the time of their arrival there 701 acres of their colony were swampy marshes, and in consequence, malaria and typhoid threatened the success of the undertaking. Ba on Edmund de Rothschild, on learning of this state of affairs, drained the swamps and planted 50,000 eucalyptus trees, so that at present the health of the colonists is not endangered. Tantura itself contains a large glass factory.

Zikron Yakub, on the slopes of Mount Carmel, contains 5,000 acres, supporting 2,000 Roumanian Jews, mainly engaged in grape growing. This settlement is surrounded by others at Shefaya Umm et Tut and Umm et Jemail. Rosh Pinah, another of the more important colonies, has sixtly houses, fine gardens, three springs, half a million vines, 80,000 mulberry trees and a silk facto y employing sixty hands. Ye sud Hammalah, near by, is a Polish settlement. It contains 800 acres, the occupation of its settlers being the growing of flowers for essential oils, bee farming and silk weaving. To the southwest, just north of Safed on the summit of the range of Upper Gailiee is Ain Zeitum, at which place there are 300,000 vines. Other colonies are Mishmar ha Yarden, Mechanayim, Metulla, Beni Yehudah, and Sahem ei Janlan (in the trans-Jordan.)

Everything in these settlements is up